

NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

The Germans in retreat from France have fortified again and plan another stand.

Rev. W. T. Sumner, of Chicago, is chosen bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Oregon.

Chicago gains 806,668 in population since the government census of 1910, according to the school census.

Summer came to an end this week in Washington when President Wilson's "office" tent was taken down.

The minister of finance of Russia has prohibited the exportation of manganese except to the allied nations.

A Petrograd dispatch says many deserters are arriving at Russian headquarters, mostly Slavs and Bohemians.

James E. Sullivan, famous Olympic games commissioner, and a noted authority on field athletics, died in New York.

The people of Paris have no uneasiness over the scarcity of news and take the conditions as a matter of course.

According to report from Vienna, Emperor Francis Joseph has left the Austrian capital for an unannounced destination.

The Pacific steamer Minnesota may be transferred to the Atlantic seaboard, according to a persistent rumor in San Francisco.

It is asserted that Germany unofficially has asked the United States to inquire of the allied nations as to what terms of peace.

An ordinance is proposed in Portland requiring all old clothing sold to junkmen to be boiled in caustic soda, all seams ripped open and flattened.

It is reported in Tokio that the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India. The passengers of the vessels are said to have been saved.

The Holland-America Line steamship Ryndam, which sailed from New York September 8 from Rotterdam, was seized by a British warship and brought into Cork harbor.

The Brazilian government has decided that the merchantmen of the belligerent nations which entered Brazilian ports because of the war must be detained until the conflict is over.

The French war office has issued a note that all persons employed in the hospital service who are found guilty of neglecting to give proper care to German prisoners left behind because of their wounds will be immediately relieved from duty.

President Wilson has announced that expenses of government departments during the next fiscal year would be kept as low as possible. He indicated that every effort was to be made to economize, in view of the falling off of the government's revenues, caused by the European war.

Italian radicals are reported willing to enter the European war.

Thirty-five earthquake shocks are recorded in Lima, Peru, in one day.

Chicago Socialists have sent resolutions to Europe asking the countries at war to mediate.

The prices of beauty potions in Portland, Or., have advanced 25 per cent because of the war.

Because of the reported retreat of the Germans from France the population of Paris is more at ease.

The Russian army is reported administering a crushing defeat to the Austrians and taking 180,000 prisoners.

Movement for peace in the European war, started in this country, is reported to be making considerable gain.

Travelers from Constantinople and Sofia bring the report to Petrograd that there is a famine in the Turkish capital.

The steamer Red Cross left New York for Europe, where 125 nurses and 30 surgeons will help care for the wounded.

Democrats of Maine elect Mayor Curtis, of Portland, to the governorship over Wm. T. Haines, the Republican incumbent.

Cardinal Mercier, returning to Belgium from Rome, stopped in London and appeared on the balcony of Westminster cathedral, where he blessed 50,000 Irish Catholics.

Late German ambassador to Tokio, who arrived in Seattle recently, lays the stand taken by Japan and says the Nipponese show no gratitude for past German favors.

The most extended list of German casualties yet published has been made public in Berlin. It comprises 784 killed, 2190 wounded and 814 missing. The total of all published losses up to date are now as follows: 4184 killed, 15,985 wounded and 5070 missing.

It is believed in Pekin, China, that 25,000 Japanese troops have been landed on the Shantung Peninsula. The Chinese are sending 25 Red Cross men to serve among both combatants and non-combatants.

This is the first time the Chinese Red Cross members have worked among foreigners.

The Serbian offensive movement continues successfully on the left bank of the Save. No important developments along the Lower Drina have been reported since the Serbian victory on September 9.

A special to the Rotterdamische Courant at Rotterdam announces that Colonel Von Rentner, widely known through the part he played in the Zabern, was recently killed in action. The Russian General Kaulbars, according to the Sofia newspaper Outro, has been executed at Odessa on a charge of espionage.

Germany's New Gun Is Big Surprise to World

Berlin.—It still is too early to base general predictions concerning war in the future on the engagements of the present great European struggle.

One prediction, however, does seem fairly justified already. It is that the day of fortresses has passed. The new 42-centimeter (16.5-inch) siege gun of the German forces appears to have demonstrated its ability to demolish the strongest fortifications ever made. Pictures of the demolition at Liege bear striking testimony to the power of this new arm. A single projectile demolished utility walls of concrete, cement and steel, tipped open steel towers and pulled the mass on the forts' defenders.

This new siege gun has been the surprise of the world. It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in possession of all other important nations, but events have proved not only that the existence of this terrible weapon was not known to foreign nations, but that only a limited number of high German army officials themselves had so much as heard of it. A member of the Reichstag whose name is not given, is quoted as follows in a German paper:

"The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the Germans as to foreign observers, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the empire only a limited number knew about it."

German Prisoners Say Kaiser's Losses Heavy

Bordeaux.—There was given out of official information concerning incidents of the fighting and personal experiences which had been furnished by German prisoners or obtained from documents seized by French troops. It relates particularly to the fighting around Rheims between September 11 and 14.

A German artillery officer wrote: "Modern war is the greatest of follies. Companies of 250 men in the Tenth Army Corps have been reduced to 70 men and there are companies of the guard commanded by volunteers of a year, all the officers having disappeared."

The following is taken from a letter written by a German Captain in infantry: "We were surprised by the French and I lost my company. Searching for it in a village, I was made a prisoner. Now my fate is in the hands of God."

Another German officer captured at Rheims said: "For tactical reasons, the guard had to retreat. We had many killed and 800 wounded. The first battalion of the first regiment of the guard has not another officer. The French artillery defiled so well that we could not discover its sight. General Von Schack and the colonel of the second regiment of artillery of the guard are among the killed."

English Labor Unions Said to Be Backing King

London.—The parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, after a two days' conference, issued a manifesto to trade unionists of the country on the war. The committee was especially gratified at the manner in which the labor party in the house of commons responded to the appeal made to all political parties to help in the defense of the country.

The manifesto proceeds: "The committee is convinced that one important feature in the present struggle is that in event the voluntary system of military service fails, the demand for a national system of compulsory military service will not only be made with redoubled vigor, but may prove to be so persistent and strong as to become irresistible. The prospect of having to face conscription, with its attendant and heavy burden upon the financial resources of the country, and its equally burdensome effect upon nearly the whole of its industries, should in itself stimulate the manhood of the nation to come forward in its defense, and thereby demonstrate to the world that a free people can rise to the supreme heights of a great sacrifice without the whip of conscription."

"Another factor to be remembered is that upon the result of the struggle in which this country is now engaged rests the preservation and maintenance of free and untruncated democratic government, which in its international relationships has in the past been recognized and must unquestionably prove to be the best guarantee for preservation of the peace of the world."

"The mere contemplation of the overbearing and brutal methods to which people have to submit under a government controlled by a military autocracy living as it were continuously under the threat and shadow of war, should be sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of the nation in resisting any attempt to impose similar conditions upon countries at present free from military despotism."

"But if men have a duty to perform in the common interest of the state, equally the state owes a duty to those of its citizens who are prepared and ready to make sacrifices in its defense and for the maintenance of its honor."

34 on Lost Submarine.

Melbourne, Aus.—Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, commander of the Australian navy, in a wireless dispatch to the government says that submarine Ae-1, which was reported lost, disappeared with all hands, numbering 34 men, on board. Other vessels of the fleet made a search but failed to discover any wreckage. The loss is attributed to accident, as there was no enemy within 100 miles and the weather was fine at the time. This is the first disaster in the history of the Australian navy. The Ae-1 was under command of Thomas F. Besant.

Austria Arrests Italians.

Vienna.—The position of the Italian inhabitants of Trieste is exceedingly uncomfortable. Hundreds have been arrested and many houses belonging to Italians have been searched by the police. A large number of Italians are leaving Trieste, especially the younger men, many of whom are enlisting in the Italian army.

The few British subjects remaining in Trieste, many of whom are women and elderly men, have been advised by the police to leave Austria in order to avoid unpleasant consequences.

Wounded Briton Prises Germans.

Berlin.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Hon. Aubrey Herbert, member of Parliament, who was among the wounded in a German hospital and taken back by the British, expresses his thanks for the courtesy shown him in the German hospital and praises the humanity of the German soldiers.

Farming Course Mailed to Eighth Grade Teachers

Salem.—That the agricultural work in the schools may be thorough and conducted so as to give the best results, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Churchill is mailing all eighth-grade teachers copies of a course of study prepared by F. L. Griffin, of the Oregon Agricultural college. The course is intended to satisfy the demands of teachers and patrons of the schools in the elements of agriculture. The introduction says:

"Agriculture should be taught, as far as possible, in terms of the child's own experience. This centers the work of the school around the dominant interests and activities of the home and the community. Students manifesting a great deal of interest in agriculture should be encouraged to apply their knowledge at home. That phase of agriculture most attractive to them should be organized into a definite project to be worked out at home under the supervision of the school."

It is planned to devote about half an hour each day to the study of agriculture. The teachers are urged when they believe the pupils will be more interested in agricultural topics than the ones assigned to permit them to continue that work as long as it is thought profitable.

Mr. Churchill regards the formulas and rules given for scoring various crops in the circular as of particular importance. The pupils are urged to write the Division of Publications, United States department of agriculture, for various booklets for farmers and to the Oregon Agricultural college for copies of its various publications.

"By having the pupils write for these bulletins three or four weeks before they are needed," says the circular, "each child not asking for more than five at one time, a splendid school library can be obtained free of cost and the pupils will be procuring a good training in letter writing at the same time."

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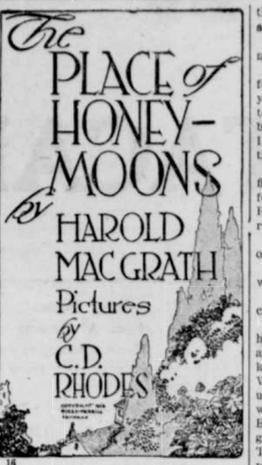
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Topographic Map Oregon City Quadrangle Ready

Salem.—John H. Lewis, state engineer, has received word that the United States Geological survey has just issued a topographic map of the Oregon City quadrangle, which includes 200 square miles, south of Portland. The map is on a scale of one mile to the inch, and is printed in several colors, and shows all details, even the houses, and differentiates between paved and unpaved roads. The maps may be secured from the survey in Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each, or from survey agents in Portland. This map is one of a series that is being gotten out under a co-operative agreement between the Geological survey and the state of Oregon, and is intended to be used for drainage investigations and general development work.

It is expected that the Boring sheet will be issued this month and the Pine sheet in Eastern Oregon by the end of the year. A number of other sheets will be issued monthly.

The Geological survey also has for free distribution a bulletin on the results of spirit leveling in Oregon, done in co-operation with the state engineer. This bulletin gives the exact elevation, instrumentally determined, of over 3000 points in Oregon, in nearly every county. It is intended for use by those engaged in general development work, and by civil and irrigation engineers. A similar bulletin has been issued for Washington.

Weights and Measures Law Is Criticized by Bureau

Salem.—Declaring that if action were not taken soon Oregon would become the dumping ground of incorrect weights and measures and non-standard packages of goods discarded by other states, F. S. Holbrook, of the United States Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, has conferred with Mr. Buchtel, state deputy seal of weights and measures, with regard to preparing amendments to the Oregon law for submission to the next legislature.

Mr. Holbrook said the Oregon law was far from being a model and that in many respects it was not workable. In place of county sealers of weights and measures appointed by the County courts, he urges the appointment by the State department of district sealers who will be directly responsible to the State department.

"The idea is to provide a plan for giving the deputies continuous work," continued Mr. Holbrook. "Under the present arrangement, many of the county sealers are not continuously employed in this work and as a result little is accomplished. In many parts of the state several counties should be included in one district. This scheme would in no way disrupt or interfere with the work in large cities like Portland, which maintain their own departments."

School Standard Is Set.

Albany.—More than 40 rural schools of the 130 in Linn county were standardized last year, according to a statement by County Superintendent Jackson, of this city. Linn county has always ranked high in the number of standardized country schools. The objects of the rules just received are to provide cleaner school grounds, well-kept school buildings, proper lighting facilities, adequate ventilation and heating, and to bring the attendance up to the maximum. Any rural school in the state meeting the requirements immediately will be given a banner.

Rain Ruins Dallas Fair.

Dallas.—The second day of the Polk County fair was practically ruined by the heavy rain. Thursday night a heavy electric storm visited this section, followed by one of the worst downpours of rain that has been witnessed here in years. The rain continued to fall all Friday and late into the night. Few were brave enough to attend the fair. The amusements did a poor business. Saturday morning it cleared off somewhat and the sun shone most of the day. Exhibits and amusement features were the best seen here.

Coyote Scalps Worth \$5.

Prineville.—Creek County court is offering a reward of 5 for every coyote killed between now and December 1, and hopes in this way to check what is feared may become a serious outbreak of rabies in the southern part of the county. In addition to the coyote which bit Emil von Lake a few days ago, other infected animals have been seen in the same vicinity and cattle-men, who own large herds in that part of the county, are becoming alarmed. They will undertake a hunt for infected coyotes during the next few days.

Inspectors Hunt Scabies.

Salem.—Two inspectors have been employed by the State Livestock and Sanitary board to wage a campaign against scabies among the sheep in Malheur and Harney counties, according to Dr. W. H. Lytle, secretary of the board. An epidemic of the disease appeared among the herds last year, and the board has since been waging war against a recurrence of the disease.

Marion Taxes Paid Fast.

Salem.—The tax roll of Marion county for 1914 was almost \$1,000,000—the largest in the history of the county—and \$95,288.40 has been collected. The uncollected taxes total \$43,519, of which \$9000 is charged against the Oregon & California railroad on timber holdings. The railroad tax is under litigation in the Federal court.

this, I'm going down to the hotel and apologize."

"You will do nothing of the sort; not with that eye."

"All right. I was always worried for fear you'd hook up with some duke who'd have to support. Now, I was to know how this chap happens to be my son-in-law. Make it brief, for I don't want to get tangled up more than is necessary."

Nora cracked the certificate in her fingers and stared unseeingly at it for some time. "I met him first in Rangoon," she began slowly, without raising her eyes.

"When you went around the world on your own?"

"Yes. Oh, don't worry. I was always able to take care of myself."

"An Irish idea," answered Harrigan complacently.

"I loved him, father, with all my heart and soul. He was not only big and strong and handsome, but he was kindly and tender and thoughtful."

"Why, I never knew that he was rich until after I had promised to be his wife. When I learned that he was the Edward Courtland who was always getting into the newspapers, I laughed. There were stories about his escapades. There were innuendoes regarding certain women, but I put them out of my mind as twaddle. Ah, never had I been so happy! In Berlin we went about like two children. It was play. He brought me to the Opera and took me away; and we had the most charming little suppers. I never wrote you or mother because I wished to surprise you."

"I have. Go on."

"I had never paid much attention to Flora Desimone, though I knew that she was jealous of my success. Several times I caught her looking at Edward in a way I did not like."

"She looked at him, huh?"

"It was the last performance of the season. We were married that afternoon. We did not want anyone to know about it. I was not to leave the stage until the end of the following season. We were staying at the same hotel with rooms across the corridor. This was much against his wishes, but I prevailed."

"Our rooms were opposite, as I said. After the performance that night I went to mine to complete the final packing. We were to leave at one for the Tyrol. Father, I saw Flora Desimone come out of his room."

Harrigan shut and opened his hands. "Do you understand? I saw her. She was laughing. I did not see him."

"Nora!"

"She flung herself on her knees in front of him. 'I am a wretch!' she said. He could only repeat her name. 'I am not worth my salt. Ah, why did you run away? Why did you not pursue me, impudent me until I married? ... perhaps gladly? There were times when I would have opened my arms had you been the worst scoundrel in the world (instead of the dearest lover, the patientest! Ah, can you forgive me?'"

"Forgive me, Nora?" He was numb.

"I am a miserable wretch! I doubted you. I. When all I had to do was to recall the way people misrepresented things I had done! I sent back your letters ... and read and re-read the old blue ones. Don't you remember how you used to write them on blue paper? ... Flora told me everything. It was only because she hated me, not that she cared anything about you. She told me that night at the ball. She was at the bottom of the abduction! When you kissed me ... didn't you know that I kissed you back. Edward, I am a miserable wretch, but I shall follow you wherever you go, and I haven't even a vanity box in my handbag! There were tears in her eyes. 'Say that I am a wretch!'"

"He drew her up beside him. His arms closed around her so hungrily, so strongly, that she gasped a little. He looked into her eyes; his glance traveled here and there over her face, searching for the familiar dimple at one corner of her mouth.

"Nora!" he whispered.

"Kiss me!"

"And then the train came to a stand, jerkily. They fell back against the cushions.